

specimens. It necessarily follows that Azara's *Suiriri roxo obscuro* (undè *Tyrannus bellicosus* of Vieillot) must be referred to the same species, and not to the Peruvian bird. The three species should therefore stand as follows :—

- a. Uropygio dorsoque concoloribus, fusco-nigricantibus.
a'. Caudâ unicolori.

1. HIRUNDINEA FERRUGINEA (Gm.), ex Guianâ et Amazoniâ inf. (*vide* Ibis, 1869, p. 196, t. v. fig. 2).

- b'. Caudæ rectricibus in pogonio interno ferrugineis.

2. HIRUNDINEA SCLATERI, Reinh., ex Peruviâ et Colombiâ (= *H. bellicosa*, Ibis, 1869, p. 196, t. v. fig. 1).

- b. Uropygio ferrugineo.

3. HIRUNDINEA BELLICOSA (Vieill.), ex Brasiliâ, Paraguay, et rep. Argent. (= *H. rupestris*, Ibis, 1869, p. 198, t. v. fig. 3).

XIII.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.

1. Bennett on the Habits of the Black-breasted Buzzard.

[Notes on the Habits of the Black-breasted Buzzard, *Gypsoictinia melasternon*, Gould. By K. H. Bennett. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vi. p. 143.]

Mr. Bennett believes this rare Australian bird to be confined to the plains of the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan rivers, where it feeds on reptiles' and birds' eggs. The nest and eggs are described.

2. Bocage on West-African Birds.

[Aves das possessões portuguezas d'Africa occidental. Vigésima primeira lista. Por J. V. Barboza du Bocage. Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, no. xxx. 1881.]

Prof. J. V. Barboza du Bocage's *twenty-first* list gives 34 species, of which examples were collected at Caconda by Sr. Anchieta at the end of 1880 and in January 1881. All are known species. One example of *Coracias spatulatus* was in the collection.

3. Bolau on the Birds of the Suifun District.

[Ueber Vögel aus dem Suifun-Gebiet, gesammelt von Friedrich und Heinrich Dörries. Von Dr. Heinrich Bolau. J. f. O. 1881.]

Dr. Bolau gives an account of the collection made by the brothers Frederick and Henry Dörries on the Suifun river, in Russian Mantchuria. Sixty-six species are enumerated, of which 30 are identical with species obtained by F. Dörries on the island of Askold (Cf. Ibis, 1881, p. 474). *Muscicapa luteola* of Pallas is shown *not* to be the female of *M. mugimaki*. *Picus scintilliceps* of Bolau is the species recently described by Mr. Hargitt as *Iyngipicus doerriesi* (Ibis, 1881, p. 398).

4. Brazier on *Megapodius brazieri*.

[Remarks on *Megapodius brazieri*. By J. Brazier, C.M.Z.S. &c. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vi. p. 150.]

Mr. Brazier corrects Mr. Ramsay's statement (P. L. S. N. S. W. 1879, p. 75) that this Megapode is from Savo, in the Solomon group, the island where the eggs to which this name was applied were taken being Vanua Lavu, in the Banks group. He also points out that *Megapodius brenchleyi*, which Mr. Ramsay regarded as probably identical, is from Gulf Island, in the Solomon group, a very different locality.

5. Clarke and Roebuck on the Vertebrate Fauna of Yorkshire.

[A Handbook of the Vertebrate Fauna of Yorkshire, being a Catalogue of British Animals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fish, showing what species are or have, within historical periods, been found in the County. By William Eagle Clarke and William Denison Roebuck. 8vo. London: 1881.]

The object of this work is the enumeration of the vertebrated animals now or formerly found in Yorkshire, and the "careful definition of their faunistic position and geographical distribution." The number of British vertebrates which have not occurred in Yorkshire being comparatively small, all recognized British species have been inserted in the catalogue, which thus gives us a complete list of British Vertebrates. The physical aspect of Yorkshire is well described in the pre-

liminary remarks; and the whole volume is carefully compiled from the most recent authorities.

6. *Garrod's collected Papers.*

[In Memoriam. The collected Scientific Papers of the late Alfred Henry Garrod, M.A., F.R.S. Edited, with a Biographical Memoir of the Author, by W. A. Forbes, B.A. 8vo. London: 1881.]

No more appropriate memorial, we believe, could have been made of our much-lamented fellow-worker than the republication of his writings in a collected form. Their value to the working ornithologist can scarcely be exaggerated; and it is most convenient to have them ready for reference in a handy volume. The biographical notice and Mr. Herkomer's etching will make the work still more acceptable to Garrod's numerous friends. The volume seems to have been most carefully prepared and edited by his successor in the Zoological Society's prosectorship.

7. *Giglioli on Italian Birds.*

[Elenco delle specie di Uccelli che trovansi in Italia stazionarie o di passaggio, colle indicazioni delle epoche della nidificazione e della migrazione, compilato dal dottor Enrico Hillyer Giglioli. *Annali di Agricoltura*, Roma 1881, Num. 26.]

This is a catalogue of Italian birds, with notes on their times of nidification and migration, drawn up at the request of the Minister of Agriculture. The summary shows a total of 418, as follows:—

I. Resident species.		
1. Sedentary	193	
2. Summer visitors	71	
3. Winter visitors	40	
	—	304
II. Birds of passage.		
1. Regular	2	
2. Irregular	37	
3. Accidental	75	
	—	114

8. *Glanville's Report on the Albany Museum.*

[Report of the Curator of the Albany Museum for the Year ended 31st December 1880. Cape of Good Hope: 1881. Parliamentary Paper.]

Several notes on the birds received in 1880 are given, which may be useful to those who are working at South-African ornithology. The Report is signed "B. J. Glanville, Curator."

9. *Gould's 'Supplement to the Trochilidæ.'*

[Supplement to the Trochilidæ or Humming-Birds. By John Gould, F.R.S. &c. Part II. Folio. London: 1881.]

We are glad to be assured by the issue of a new part that this great work will be brought to a completion. Messrs. Sotheran have inserted the following address to the subscribers in the present part:—

"Mr. Gould left a large number of plates drawn on stone for the present work, with the patterns for colouring approved by him, so that the task of completing the 'Supplement to the Monograph of the Trochilidæ' seemed at first sight to be an easy one. We have, however, received from Mr. Osbert Salvin, F.R.S., who has most kindly interested himself in making this monograph perfect, a list of the species left unfigured at the time of Mr. Gould's decease, and we find that there are more than one hundred Humming-birds not represented in the original monograph.

"Some of these it will be impossible to figure, as the type specimens are unique in foreign collections; but Mr. Salvin has lent us a large number of specimens from his private collection, which will enable us to give illustrations of the majority of the species.

"Under these circumstances it is impossible to complete the Supplement in *four* parts, as intended by Mr. Gould, who, as we have pointed out above, had quite underesumated the number of additional species; and we believe that he must have contemplated publishing a further supplemental volume at some future date. We can promise, however, that the volume shall be completed in *five* parts; and of those

that remain to be done the text will be written by Mr. Bowdler Sharpe of the British Museum, who edited for the author the letterpress of the two parts already published by Mr. Gould; and the whole of the work will be under the supervision of Mr. Osbert Salvin, who has generously promised his cooperation.

"It should be stated that the second part, containing ten plates, is issued as intended by Mr. Gould; but the three remaining numbers of the work will contain descriptions of at least thirty species, with a larger number of plates than has hitherto been published. This will entail considerable pecuniary loss to us; but we trust that it will be received by the subscribers as evidence that we are prepared to sustain, at any cost, the high reputation of Mr. Gould's publications; and we may further add that the plates will be drawn, as heretofore, by Mr. Hart, and coloured by the same staff as in Mr. Gould's lifetime."

The following is a list of the species figured in Part II. :—

<i>Eustephanus leyboldi.</i>	<i>Doricha lyrura.</i>
— <i>fernandensis.</i>	— <i>bryantæ.</i>
<i>Androdon æquatorialis.</i>	<i>Hypuroptila melanorrhœa.</i>
<i>Eupherusa poliocerca.</i>	<i>Helianthea dichroura.</i>
<i>Spathura solstitialis.</i>	<i>Chætocercus bombus.</i>

10. *Gould's 'Birds of New Guinea.'*

[The Birds of New Guinea and the adjacent Papuan Islands, including any new Species that may be discovered in Australia. By John Gould, F.R.S. &c. Part XII. Folio. London: 1881.]

The 'Birds of New Guinea' is likewise to be continued by Mr. Bowdler Sharpe, Mr. Gould having left at his death a large number of drawings prepared for the purpose. Of these we have a fine selection in the present number, illustrating the following species:—

<i>Seleucides nigricans.</i>	<i>Donacicola spectabilis.</i>
<i>Rectes uropygialis.</i>	— <i>nigriceps.</i>
— <i>jobiensis.</i>	<i>Myzomela sclateri.</i>
<i>Cinclosoma ajax.</i>	— <i>cineracea.</i>
<i>Clytoceyx rex.</i>	<i>Ælurædus stonii.</i>
<i>Munia forbesi.</i>	<i>Casuarius bicarunculatus.</i>

11. *Hutton on a Cormorant from Campbell Island.*

[On a Species of Cormorant from Campbell Island. By F. W. Hutton, Professor of Zoology, Otago University. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. iv. p. 356.]

Prof. Hutton now identifies the Cormorant of Campbell Island (which he had previously recognized, in Trans. N.Z. Inst. xi. p. 339, as *Phalacrocorax magellanicus*) with *Ph. nycthemerus*, Cab. A synoptic table of the species of Cormorants of the subgenus *Leucocarbo* is added.

12. *Newtons' 'List of the Birds of Jamaica.'*

[List of the Birds of Jamaica. By Alfred and Edward Newton. Extracted from the Handbook of Jamaica for 1881. 8vo. Jamaica: 1881.]

"This list," say the authors, "is intended to show as briefly, and at the same time as accurately as possible, the present state of knowledge in regard to the species of birds found in the island." It is a very useful compilation, references to the principal authorities on each species being concisely given. Of 189 species mentioned, 43 are designated as peculiar to Jamaica.

13. *Oates's 'Matabele Land.'*

[Matabele Land and the Victoria Falls: a Naturalist's Wanderings in the Interior of South Africa. From the Letters and Journals of the late Frank Oates, F.R.G.S. Edited by C. G. Oates, B.A. London: 1881. 1 vol. 8vo.]

Mr. C. G. Oates gives us an account of his brother's travels through Matabele Land to the Victoria Falls in 1873-1875, based upon his brother's letters and diaries. The late Mr. Frank Oates was an ardent naturalist, and made extensive collections in many branches of natural history. He died on the 5th of February 1875, in Matabele Land, north of Tati, of fever contracted on the Zambesi. His collections were saved by Dr. Bradshaw (the discoverer of *Coracias spatulatus*), who fortunately happened to be in his company, and are partly described in the appendix to the present volume. Mr. Sharpe writes on the birds, which, "in nearly

every case," have been determined by Captain Shelley. The collection, Mr. Sharpe tells us, "was formed with the greatest care, and it is seldom that it falls to the lot of the naturalist to examine a series of birds in which the particulars of capture are so carefully noted on each specimen as in the present instance. For this reason alone therefore the collection is of great importance; but, besides this, it represents, without doubt, a very fair idea of the avifauna of the parts of the Transvaal and Matabele countries through which Mr. Oates travelled."

The species enumerated are 213 in number. *Bradyornis oatesi* is described as new, and figured, as is also *Saxicola shelleyi*, Sharpe, a "fine species, hitherto only known from a pair of birds in the British Museum, stated to have come from the Victoria Falls."

On the Inkwesi (20° 55' S. lat.), in February 1874, a Hornbill's nest was found. "The boys" says Frank Oates, "brought me a young Hornbill, and I was taken to the nest. A hollow tree, with a hole in it high up, was where the bird had come from. They poked out and pulled the wing-feathers off the old hen when I was not looking. I kept both birds."

"Karl says the old hen never leaves the young, the cock feeding them all, and that she gets quite bare of feathers. The number of young is two. The natives, he says, are very fond of them to eat, roasted." This is an interesting confirmation of the now well-known, but not less extraordinary, nesting-habits of the Bucerotidæ.

14. *Oustalet on the Megapodes.*

[Monographie des Oiseaux de la Famille des Megapodiidés. Par M. E. Oustalet. Part I. Ann. Sc. Nat. sér. 6, t. x. art. no. 5. Part II. ibid. xi. art. 2.]

M. Oustalet gives us a most complete essay on the Megapodes. After discussing the skeleton, muscular system, digestive and other internal organs and tegumentary structure at full length, he proceeds to consider the systematic relations of the family, and concludes to follow nearly the views of A. Milne-Edwards and Huxley on this point, except in separating

rather more definitely the Numididæ from the Phasianidæ, to bring them nearer to the Megapodes. M. Oustalet's "Alec-toromorphæ" thus consists of six families—namely, Cracidæ, Megapodiidæ, Numididæ, Meleagridæ, Phasianidæ, and Tetraonidæ.

The Megapodiidæ are then divided into four genera, as follows:—

1. <i>Megacephalon</i> ,	with	1	species.
2. <i>Leipoa</i> ,	"	1	"
3. <i>Talegallus</i> ,	"	7	"
4. <i>Megapodius</i> ,	"	19	"
		<hr/>	
		28	

Full details are given of each of these species and of the facts of their extraordinary modes of reproduction, so far as they are known. General observations on the geographical distribution of the family conclude this excellent and instructive memoir. Coloured figures are given of *Talegallus bruynii* and of the heads of three species of the same genus.

15. *Pelzeln on Birds from Borneo.*

[Herr Custos A. von Pelzeln berichtet über Dr. Breitenstein's zweite Sendung von Säugethieren und Vögeln aus Borneo. Verh. der k.k. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, 1880.]

Only two birds are mentioned, *Arachnothera longirostris* and *Polyplectron schleiermacheri*: the female of the latter is now first described. The collection was made at Teweh, in Central Borneo.

16. *Pelzeln on Birds from Central Africa.*

[Ueber eine Sendung von Vögeln aus Central-Afrika. Von August von Pelzeln. Verh. der k.k. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, 1881, p. 141.]

Herr v. Pelzeln gives us an account of a collection of 150 skins sent by Dr. Emin Bey from the country between Lado and the Albert Nyanza. *Eremomela hypoxantha* is described as new; a new genus (*Icteropsis*) is proposed for *Hyphantornis crocata*, Hartlaub; and various notes are given.

17. *Ramsay on Birds from the Solomon Islands and Australia.*

[Notes on some recently described Birds from the Solomon Islands, with Remarks on some Australian Birds mentioned in Mr. R. B. Sharpe's Cat. of Birds, vol. iv. By E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S. &c. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. ix. p. 313.]

Macropygia rufocastanea, from the "Solomon Islands," is described as new; and *Rhipidura saturata* Sharpe, nec Salvad., is proposed to be called *R. sharpei*. Notes are given on various Australian Muscicapidæ and Campophagidæ in relation to Mr. Sharpe's Catalogue.

18. *Ramsay on a Species of Lalage.*

[Note on an undetermined Species of *Lalage*. By E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S. &c. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. iv. p. 396.]

A description is given, but no name, and no locality! The specimen "agrees neither with Mr. Sharpe's description of *Symmorphus nævia* nor *S. leucopygialis*;" but Mr. Ramsay is "inclined to the belief that all three belong to one and the same species." We confess that we do not quite understand the object of this "note."

19. *Ramsay's Contributions to the Zoology of New Guinea.*

[Contributions to the Zoology of New Guinea.—Part. IV. On some new and rare Birds from South-East Coast of New Guinea &c. By E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S. &c. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. iv. p. 464.]

The birds here mentioned are from Mr. Goldie's "large and interesting collections" made in the latter half of 1878, which were "placed at Mr. Ramsay's disposal," and from Lieut. Richards's collection made at the Solomon Islands and Duke-of-York group, which the owner "kindly allowed" Mr. Ramsay "to examine." The following species are described as new:—*Astur brachyurus* (Hab. "Thirty miles inland"!); *Ninox terricolor*, from Goldie river; *Piezorhynchus melanocephalus*, from San Christoval (Richards); *Sericornis? fulvipectoris* [sic!], from Goldie river; *Myzomela forbesi*, from Woodlark Island; and *Otidiphaps nobilis*, var.

cervicalis, from Goldie river. In the *errata* to the volume in which the paper is published we find that *Astur brachyurus* is from New Britain (*Lieut. Richards*), and that the *Otidiphaps* is referred to as "*Otidiphaps cervicalis*, spec. nov." (cf. our note, *Ibis*, 1881, p. 178).

We have to apologize for so long deferring a notice of this and the two preceding papers; but, as already mentioned, the author does not send us separate copies, and we have had to wait until the numbers of the journal in which they appear are received. These are always much behindhand, the last part received by the Zoological Society at this date (Dec. 1st, 1881) being part 1 of vol. vi., containing papers read on Jan. 27th, 1881.

20. Ramsay on Birds from the Solomon Islands.

[Notes on the Zoology of the Solomon Islands, with Descriptions of some New Birds.—Part II. By E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S. &c. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vi. 1881.]

In this paper (stated in MS. to have been read Feb. 23, 1881, and for sight of which we are indebted to Canon Tristram) Mr. Ramsay describes as new *Graucalus elegans* from Guadalcanar, *Piezorhynchus richardsii* from Ugi, *Myzomela tristrami* (no locality given), *Myzomela pulcherrima* from Ugi, *Tephras olivaceus* from the "Solomon Islands," and *Nasiterna finschii* from San Christoval, and gives remarks upon other species.

21. Rathbun's 'Bright Feathers.'

[Bright Feathers, or some North-American Birds of Beauty. By Frank R. Rathbun. Illustrated with Drawings made from Nature, and carefully coloured by hand. Parts I., II. 4to. Auburn, N.Y.: 1881.]

Mr. Rathbun kindly sends us the first two numbers of his new work, which will, we trust, help in carrying out his wish of assisting those of his countrymen who are not well acquainted with their native birds. It is intended to be completed in twelve parts, each part being devoted to some brightly coloured bird indigenous to the State of New York.

The plates are engraved and coloured by the author himself. Part 1 is devoted to *Carpodacus purpureus*, part 2 to *Goniaphea* ludoviciana*.

22. *Ridgway on the Birds of Illinois.*

[Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History.—Bulletin No. 4. A Revised Catalogue of the Birds ascertained to occur in Illinois. By Robert Ridgway. 8vo. Bloomington, Ill.: 1881.]

Mr. Ridgway records the occurrence of 341 species of birds in the State of Illinois, adding about 30 to his last catalogue of the same avifauna, published in 1874. Mr. Ridgway observes that "probably no inland state or territory not traversed by lofty mountain-ranges is equal to Illinois as regards the richness and variety of its avian fauna."

23. *Ridgway on the Desiderata of the U.S. National Museum.*

[List of Species of Middle and South-American Birds not contained in the United States National Museum. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1881, p. 165.]

Mr. Ridgway's title explains itself. Such of the deficiencies as can be supplied by correspondents of the Museum or of the Smithsonian Institution "will be very thankfully received."

24. *Ridgway on the Genus Centurus.*

[A Review of the Genus *Centurus*, Swainson. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1881, p. 93.]

Fourteen forms of *Centurus* are treated of in this paper as "sufficiently distinct for definition," but "not more than six can be said to be perfectly isolated, or to possess the requirements of perfectly distinct species." These six are the three West-Indian species, *C. radiolatus*, *C. superciliaris*, and *C. striatus*, and three continental ones, *C. uropygialis*, *C. hypopolius*, and *C. elegans*. Those which "certainly intergrade" are *C. aurifrons*, *C. santacruzi*, *C. dubius*, and *C. hoffmanni*, all of which, however, are "strongly characterized geogra-

* On this generic term *cf. infra*, p. 183.

phical races or subspecies." Five are "of doubtful relationship." The various species and subspecies are worked out in the habitually elaborate and exact method of the distinguished author. The U.S. National Museum contains examples of all the species except *C. hypopolius*, *C. rufiventris*, and *C. tricolor* ("the two latter being of somewhat doubtful status"), and fine series of most of them.

25. *Salvadori on the Ornithology of Papua and the Moluccas.*

[Ornitologia della Papuasias e delle Molucche, di Tommaso Salvadori. Parte seconda. 4to. Torino: 1881.]

In our notice of the issue of the first volume of Prof. Salvadori's work (*Ibis*, 1880, p. 255) we gave a short account of this great undertaking, and of the extensive materials upon which the author had based it. It is with great pleasure that we now chronicle the issue of the second volume, and are able to announce that the third, which will complete the work, is far advanced in preparation.

In the present volume the numerous Passeres come under consideration, and swell its size to 706 pages, which treat of about 470 species. The plan pursued is exactly the same as that of the first volume. Every species is fully and fairly described; its complete synonymy is given; and a detailed list of the specimens examined from various localities over which the species is spread is added.

As many of our readers are already aware, the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, which published Prof. Salvadori's first volume as one of their 'Memorie,' have unfortunately not found it convenient to adopt the same course as regards the second. The author is therefore compelled to appeal to his brother ornithologists to subscribe for copies of the second and third volumes of his most meritorious work, in which, we are sure, he will receive every possible support. Few special works of the present day have been so well planned or so thoroughly carried into execution as Salvadori's 'Ornitologia della Papuasias.'

The Papuan Passeres, according to our author, consist of 471 species, belonging to 22 families:—

Hirundinidæ	4	Brachypodidæ	3
Muscicapidæ	115	Pittidæ	11
Campophagidæ	39	Timeliidæ	15
Artamidæ	3	Saxicolidæ	1
Dicuridæ	10	Sylviidæ	10
Laniidæ	49	Motacillidæ	3
Menuridæ	1	Ploceidæ	12
Certhiidæ	2	Sturnidæ	14
Nectariniidæ	17	Oriolidæ	7
Dicæidæ	23	Corvidæ	6
Meliphagidæ	89	Paradiseidæ	37

26. *Salvadori on Birds from New Britain and New Guinea.*

[Descrizione di alcune Specie Nuove o poco conosciute di Uccelli della Nuova Britannia, della Nuova Guinea e delle Isole del Duca di York. Di Tommaso Salvadori. Atti d. R. Accad. d. Scienze di Torino, vol. xvi. Maggio 1881.]

The specimens described were recently received by the late Count Turati of Milan from the Museum Godeffroy. *Strix aurantia*, *Zosterops hypoxantha*, and *Myzomela erythromelas*, all from New Britain, and *Sauromarptis cyanophrys*, allied to *S. tyro*, from New Guinea, are described as new. Other rarities are remarked upon.

27. *Tiraut on the Birds of Lower Cochinchina.*

[Les Oiseaux de la Basse-Cochinchine par M. le Dr. Gilbert Tiraut. Bull. Com. Agricole de la Cochinchine, sér. 3, i. p. 73.]

Dr. Tiraut gives a list of the birds met with during his sojourn in Cochinchina in the years 1875–1877, when he collected more than a thousand specimens, now in the Museum of Lyons. Dr. Tiraut enumerates 353 species, and adds the principal references, native names, and observations on exact localities and habits as noticed, making altogether a very useful account of an avifauna of which we previously knew but little.

28. *Tweeddale's Ornithological Works.*

[The Ornithological Works of Arthur, Ninth Marquis of Tweeddale. Reprinted from the Originals by the desire of his Widow. Edited and Revised by his Nephew, Robert G. Wardlaw Ramsay, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., together with a Biographical Sketch of the Author by William Howard Russell, LL.D. 4to. London: 1881.]

To the readers of 'The Ibis,' at least, it is not necessary to say much in explanation of the present volume, which is dedicated by the widow of our fellow-worker to the dear memory of the author. That the reprint of the late Marquis of Tweeddale's writings will be most acceptable and most useful to all who are interested in ornithology need hardly be stated in these pages. It is rendered more valuable to us who knew him so well by the portrait and memoir which accompany it.

It is an additional satisfaction to us to be able to point out that Capt. Wardlaw Ramsay has accomplished his editorial task in a most exact and accurate manner. In order to facilitate the quotation of the original from the reprint exact references are introduced in the form of marginal notes. The only alterations introduced are in the case of obvious misprints, orthographical errors, and corrections made in the author's own handwriting; but many footnotes are appended, marked as editorial.

The editor has likewise contributed a very useful piece of original work to the Appendix. This consists of a "revised list of the birds known to occur in the Philippine Islands, showing their geographical distribution," compiled from Lord Tweeddale's numerous papers, and from two on the same subject from Mr. Sharpe. The Philippine avifauna proper is thus shown to comprehend 336 species, besides 43 others belonging to Palawan, Balabac, and the Sulu Archipelago. But 19 of these may be reckoned as doubtful from various causes; so that 317 is the proper total for the restricted, and 360 for the more extended area.